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1 Control Insect Boise

BOISE NATIONAL FOREST

Annual Aerial Survey

August 25-31 and on September 14, 1956

by

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Entomologists

An aerial survey of the Boise National Forest was conducted between August 25 to 31 and on September 14, 1956. The purpose of the examination was to detect, locate, and describe the evidence of unusual forest insect activity. Such an aerial survey also aids in planning ground coverage by revealing the danger spots.

The spruce budworm is the most prominent pest at this time. Three degrees of intensity of damage were used on the aerial work with budworm: light, medium, and heavy defoliation. This was based on current year defoliation. A ground appraisal survey covering the spruce budworm situation has been reported separately[2/].

Bark beetle damage was also observed and recorded during the aerial survey. In the case of most bark beetles, the aerial detection reveals only the damage of the previous year's attacks and not the new infestations. In some cases, there may be fading of foliage during the season of attacks. Generally, ground work is required to determine the current status of bark beetle infestations.

It is planned to make yearly aerial examinations of the forest to observe the general conditions and possible dangerous situations in the early stages of development. Observations by Boise National Forest personnel during the year will also aid in improving our system of detection.

The attached map shows the flight lines followed during the aerial survey and the centers of infestation as mapped. A description of each area is keyed out on the map with brief statements on the insect species involved.

1/Forestry Aid - Research

2/Cole, W. E. 1956. Spruce Budworm in Southern Idaho with Special Reference to Surveys. Mimeo. IF&RES. F.S. Ogden, Utah.

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Area D.
This area lies between Pickett Mountain, the Lowman-Boar Valley road, and the Sawtooth Mountains.

Approximately 275 to 300 Douglas-fir trees were located as being killed by the Douglas-fir bark beetle. The main concentration of damage was found scattered along the South Fork of the Payette River between Ten-Mile Creek and Canyon Creek.

About 35 to 40 western pine beetle attacks were located between Miller and Long Creeks.

Area E.
Area E lies between the Lowman-Boar Valley Road, Middle Fork of the Payette, and between the South Fork of the Payette and Warm Lake.

Approximately 450 to 550 Douglas-fir trees were located as beetle-killed in this area. Generally speaking, the groups are smaller in size than in the previous areas and widely scattered.

Only about 25 to 30 ponderosa pine "faders" were located, scattered in the Poor Man, Anderson, and Deadwood drainages.

Fir engraver work was endemic in this area.

Area F.
This area lies roughly between Crouch, Warm Lake, Cascade Reservoir, and the west forest boundary.

Approximately 300 to 350 Douglas-fir trees were located as being killed by the Douglas-fir bark beetle. Practically all of the trees are southwest of the Cascade Reservoir, with the exception of East and Packer John Mountains, which are the concentrations of damage.

No fir engraver or western pine beetle work was spotted.

Area G.
This area lies between Pistol Summit, South Fork of the Salmon River, Landmark, and Yellow Pine.

Approximately 30 Douglas-fir "faders" were located, scattered in Dollar and Popper Creeks and on Boldon Hill above Yellow Pine.

Two groups of fir engraver work, about 15 trees each, were spotted; both of these were around the reservoir about Stibnite.

Area H.
This area is the Indian Crook-Marble Creek drainage. This budworm infestation is graded as heavy defoliation, is of one- or two-year duration and covers approximately 87,000 acres.

SUMMARY

The Douglas-fir bootle damage has increased considerably in 1956, especially in the two drainages: Roaring River and South Fork of the Payette River.

The Alpine fir engraver bootle appears to be static in its intensity of damage.

Approximately 87,000 acres of budworm damage were located in the Indian Creek drainage.

BOISE NATIONAL FOREST
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BOISE MERIDIAN

1956*

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

SCALE

LEGEND

- NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
- ADJACENT NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
- WILDERNESS AREA BOUNDARY
- MAIN MOTOR HIGHWAY
- GOOD MOTOR ROAD
- POOR MOTOR ROAD
- TRAIL
- RAILROAD
- TELEPHONE LINE
- ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION LINE
- SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE
- DISTRICT RANGER STATION
- GUARD OR RANGER STATION NOT PERMANENTLY OCCUPIED
- PERMANENT LOOKOUT STATION
- TRIANGULATION STATION
- TRIANGULATION & PERMANENT LOOKOUT STATION
- FOREST SERVICE RADIO STATION
- FOREST SERVICE MONUMENT
- HOUSE, CABIN OR OTHER BUILDING
- SCHOOL HOUSE
- POWER PLANT
- MUNICIPAL LANDING FIELD
- FOREST SERVICE LANDING FIELD
- NATIONAL FOREST LAND

REPORT ALL FIRES TO FOREST SUPERVISOR, RANGER, GUARD, SHERIFF OR ANY TELEPHONE OPERATOR

* REPRINT OF 1950 EDITION

FOREST SERVICE MAP CLASS E.

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